

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this patent application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 27,28,30, and 31 have been rejected as being indefinite under 35 USC 112; Claims 1-24 have been rejected as being anticipated by or unpatentable over Reiland, Brown et al., Daoud, Ansingh, Payne, Bradshaw, Whitney, Zayat, Jr., Parsons, or Barnore under 35 USC 102 or 35 USC 103; and Claims 25-31 have been rejected as being anticipated by or unpatentable over Grossberndt et al., Koenig et al., Schuster, or Lee et al. under 35 USC 102 or 35 USC 103. Claims 1,9,11,19, and 29-31 have been cancelled, new Claims 32-34 have been inserted, and consequently, Claims 2-8,10,12-18,20-28, and 32-34 are now active in this patent application.

It is reiterated to the examiner that in connection with the threaded screw fastener as originally set forth in Claim 1, new Claim 32 sets forth the fact that the head portion comprises an underlying washer member having a peripherally extending edge portion disposed within a radially outwardly extending plane, and an overlying dome-shaped downwardly extending sloped surface portion wherein peripheral edge portions of the domed surface portion meet peripheral edge portions of the washer member within the noted plane. None of the references of record disclose or teach this structure. The only references that even disclose dome-shaped head portions on screw fasteners are Daoud and Payne, however, Daoud does not disclose dual drive means upon the head portion of the fastener in **FIGURE 3A**, and while Payne does disclose the dual drive means, the dome-shaped surface portion does not meet or connect to the peripheral edge portion of the washer member within the plane of the washer member. It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claim 32, as well as Claims 2-8 and 10 which depend therefrom, patentably define over the art of record.

In connection with the rotary drive tool as originally set forth within Claim 11, new Claim 33 clearly defines the socket member for enveloping the head portion of the screw fastener, and wherein the interior portion of the socket member has a concavely-shaped dome-shaped configuration for accommodating a dome-shaped head portion of the fastener. Again, the only references which disclose a socket member for accommodating heads of fasteners are Barnmore, Whitney, and Bradshaw, however, none of these references discloses or teaches the provision of an interior, concavely shaped domed surface portion for engaging a similarly configured head portion of a screw fastener. It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claim 33, as well as Claims 12-18 which depend therefrom, are patentable over the art of record.

Continuing further, with respect to the rejection of original Claim 19 setting forth the combination of the fastener and the rotary drive tool, new Claim 34 sets forth limitations with respect to the fastener that have been incorporated within new Claim 32, and therefore, patentability

of new Claim 34 is submitted to be predicated upon the same grounds as previously set forth in connection with Claim 32.

Lastly, in connection with the fastener set forth in Claim 25, none of the references discloses the structure as originally claimed, such as, for example, wherein the forward flank portion of each thread comprises the first and second radially outer and radially inner flank surfaces disposed at different angles with respect to the longitudinal axis of the fastener. In Lee et al., for example, it is noted that the different sections of the forward flank portion of the thread are both denoted by means of the SAME angle, and the references of Schuster and Grossberndt et al. do not embody any disclosure of the thread flank angles. It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claim 25, as well as Claims 26-28 which depend therefrom, patentably define over the prior art of record.

In connection with the objection to the drawings,


it is submitted that the drawings are adequate as presented in that the drawings disclose the hexagonal and Phillips head drive means, and in addition, the other drive means are well known in the art such that those in the art would certainly know precisely what such drive means embody.

Lastly, in connection with the rejection of the claims under 35 USC 112, it is submitted that the claims are proper as originally presented in that while, for example, the rear flank portions are recited as being substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fastener, then the angular relationship would be approximately 90°. In a similar manner, while Claim 26 recites the fact that the rear flank portion is disposed substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fastener, Claim 27 simply further defines, in effect, that when the rear flank portion is effectively broken down into radially inner and radially outer portions, the radially inner portion is disposed at a steeper angle than the radially outer portion. Claim 28 has also been amended so as to correct the angle range of the forward flank surface portion so as to correspond with the disclosure as

set forth, for example, within the chart on Page 39. It is also noted that 0° is in fact an angle.

In light of the foregoing, it is submitted that this patent application is now in condition for allowance, and therefore, an early and favorable action is now anticipated and awaited.

Respectfully Submitted,  
SCHWARTZ & WEINRIEB



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